#### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPLEED EVERY DAY FOR EVERING TELEGRAPH.

# A General European War, or a Revolution

From the Herald.

Prussia emphatically refuses to accede to the demand of Louis Napoleon for the extension of the eastern boundary of France to the Rhine. Napoleon is further informed that the territories in question will never be ceded by Prussia to France. His warlike preparations and menaces have not availed him. His catculations in regard to the rectification of the European balance of power have failed just at the point where he had expected the rewards of his diplomacy to Bismark has not only checkmated but he feels sufficiently strong to dely him. Submission to such audacity is not a Napoleonic nor a French idea. Prussia must be punished for her presumption, or the French Emperor will soon find that he has tallen into disgrace among the French people. To make good his promises to them of the extension of the empire he must put his army in motion towards the Rhine, or sooner than he dreams of he may be called to grapple with the revolutionary ments of the barricades. He is at last pushed into that ugly dilemma in which his choice of alternatives is limited to a general European

war or a revolution in France.

Peace in Europe, therefore, is not secured, though Austria in submission at the feet of Prussia and Italy, without a remonstrance, yields to all their demands. She scouted the peace conference proposed by Napoleon before the war, because she saw that the conference was a snare, in which, North and South, she was set apart for sponation. In his letter upon this subject to his Minister for Foreign Affairs, explaining the objects and hopes he had entertained of this rejected conference, Napoleon frankly revealed his plans and expectations, His plans involve a pretty general reconstruc-tion of Central Europe for the aggrandizement of France at the expense of Prussia and Italy, and the enlargement of Italy and Prussia at the expense of Austria. He had expected the honor of reorganizing the German Bund upon the plan uncle's confederation of the Rh ne, and of securing this river boundary for France by that peculiar voice of the people which he has learned so well to manage through his Napoleonic system of universal suffrage. He told us that his plan was thus to submit the question to the Germans along the Rhine whether they would remain with their breturen or be annexed to France. Undoubtedly under his management the German vote for annexation would be as decisive as was that of the Mexicans for Maximilian.

A few days before these interesting disclosures confident of the complete success of his scheme: as arranged with Bismark and King Victor Emanuel, the over confident Napoleon, in that saucy little speech at Auxerre, proclaimed to Europe his detestation of those treaties of 1815. He meant to upset them. He intended to wipe out the boundaries prescribed for France by the Holy Alliance, and to revive the empire as it stood before the disastrous day of Leipsic, yea, as it was just before that fatal expedition The minds of the French people have during the last twelve months been filled with such notions of the restoration of the empire by the nephew of his uncle in all its giory. Hence the danger that will tollow to Napoleon in France it peace is re-established between Prussia, Italy, and Austria without the acquisition to France of the left bank of the Rhine. He demands this boundary. Prussia posi-

tively refuses it, and so it appears to us the empire is no longer peace. Napoleon, bailled in his diplomacy, must try the old Imperial game of war. Assuming that he will try it, what are his prospects of success? They are exceedingly unpromising. He has a splendid army admira bly equipped, and his financial establishment is in a prosperous condition. But the odds are heavily against him. The new Germanic Confederation of the North, under the new military system of Prussia, will be more than a match for him. Under the Great Frederick the little Prussian kingdom of his day successively tough the powerful coalition of France, Austria, and other States. Her success was due to her supe rior military organization and the high indi-vidual training of her troops. Her late suc-cesses against Austria are due to the same We have no doubt that the Prussian army at this time, in discipline, equipment, and organization, in the intelligence of its soldiers and in their unity and efficiency in the field, is tar ahead of any other army in Europe. Prussia, too, in becoming the accepted head of the German family of States and Principalities, can now, if necessary, easily enlarge her army for the defense of the Rhine to a million of fighting

How is Napoleon to meet this tremendous power rallied for the defense of the sacred soil of Germany? He cannot succeed against it single-handed, and what States are to be his allies? Austria cannot help herself, and Italy is under the most binding obligations to Prussia. Russia, we know, regards the nephew with the feelings of the old Holy Alliance towards the uncle, and England, we are sure, would rejoice at the opportunity for insuring his downfall His only reliance is the Holy Father of Rome, and he can do very little as an ally in arms. Moreover, the Casarism, the Roman imperialism and despotism set up by this Napoleon, as the model of good government, is distasteful to all the populations of all the nations of Europe He is thus without a reliable foothold among the rulers of the peoples of Europe, not except ing the people of France. He has so far borne himself, in his wars and his diplomacy, like an adventurer upon his good behavior; but let him presume to trespass upon the rights of neighbors and they will combine to crush him. It is probable, therefore, whether he shail choose the hazards of a continental war or the dangers of a French revolution, that the empire of the third Napoleon approaches the crisis of life or death. There are good reasons to fear that, from the necessities of his position, Europe is on the verge of a general war, and that the sun of the present Cæsar of France will go down in the smoke of another

#### Mr. Johnson's Friends. From the Tribune.

When Andrew Johnson was elected to the post whence the dagger of Wilkes Booth translated him to the White House, nearly half of those now assembled in Philadelphia to commend and support him were fighting desperately to divide the Union, while another third were doing their very best in the Union to defeat him and elect an ultra "Peace" Copperhead in his place. Mr. Pendleton had consistently voted in Congress precisely as the Rebels would have had him. We can recall no single instance in which his vote would have been disapproved by Jefferson Davis. Governor Orr was a fighting Rebel. Mr. Robert C. Winthrop was a talking Copperhead. It is now pretended that Mr. Johnson is walking carefully in the path that would have been trodden by Abraham Lincoln. If this were true, would be have gathered around him the speckled crowd now congregated in Philadelphia? Can you believe that following in the footsteps of Abraham Lincoln would have won for Mr. Johnson such an extraordinary conglomeration of support

Again: Every negro in the land regarded Abraham Lincoln with affection, and hoped everything from his continuance in office, while every Rebel sympathizer detested and execrated New, no negro hopes for any good from Andrew Johnson, while every Copperhead is vociferous in his praise. Can you suppose both classes utterly deceived? Mr. John A. Dir sald, in taking the chair at

the Bandali gathering on Tuesday, that

"When the President of the United States had de-clared that the war nad ceased, all the States had the right to representation. The exacting or naw conditions is subversive of our national liberty and dangerous to public peace. (Loud applause.)"

-If this be so, then what an atrocious usurper must Andrew Johnson be, in piling exaction on exaction on the States lately in revolt, as prerequisites to their restoration! Do but consider

WASHINGTON, October 28 -His Excellency James WARHINGTON, Uctober 23 — HIS Accellency James
Johnson, Provisional Governor of Georgia:—Your
several te egrams have been received. The President
of the United States cannot recognize any State as
having resumed the relations of lovalty to the Union
that admits as legal obligations con racted debts or ereated in their name to promote the war of the Re-bellion. William H. Sewand. -How would General Dix-it his bread and butter were secure—deal with the exacter of

these "new conditions?" -Mr. Robert C. Winthrop attempts to misstate the action and position of Congress with

regard to reconstruction. He says:-"Most happily, Congress did not adjourn withou admitting to their seats the Senators and Representa aumiting to their seats the Senators and Representa-tives from Tennessee; but that very act has rendered it all the more difficult to discover anything of con-stitutional principle, or anything of true national policy, in its persistent denial of all representation to the other Southern States."

The delegation from Tennessee was admitted to seats in either House of Congress on terms openly presented to every State lately in revolt, as Mr. Winthrop well knows. South Carolina could have come in at the same time, and may come in at any time, on the terms accepted Tennessee. Why, then, does a man of Mr. Wmthrop's antecedents talk of the representation of Tennessee as exceptional, and assert that there is a "persistent deniat of all representa-tion to the other Southern States?" In this age of general intelligence, what is to be gained by such frauds?

-Governor Orr, of South Carolina, says:-"Fellow-citizens, we have been knocking at the door for eight long months, a-king Congress to admit us. If we are not to be trusted no w, when are we to be trusted? Is it just that we should be excluded from these privileges? No! For the cight of representation is regarded as one of the most swored rights in the country. rights in the country. Is it just or fair or generous that we should be excluded from legislation while taxes are imposed upon us without our consent?"

Governor Orr is one of the Rebel minority of the people of South Carolina. That minority denies to the large majority any voice whatever in making the laws by which they are governed, or in levying the taxes which they must pay. "Is it just, or fair, or generous," that the 40,000 loyal blacks of South Carolina should be excluded not only from all representation in Congress, but from all voice in the legislation of their own State, "while taxes are imposed on them without their consent?" We measure Governor Orr in his own bushel. Whenever he bring his 300,000 confederates in the late Rebellion to accord to their loyal black fellow Carolinians the rights already enjoyed by themselves, we will do our utmost to have him and his colleagues admitted to seats in Congress.

Is not this fair? Nay, are we not in nonor bound to stand by our fellow Unionists of South Carolina, who, though a majority of the whole people, are denied by Orr & Co. all voice in making the laws by which they are governed? When he and his set are ready to do justice to their Unionist tellow-citizens, we will entreat Congress to deal generously by them. But then no entreaties will be needed.

#### The Martyr President-The True Way of Doing Him Honor. From the Times.

The opponents of the President, in their efforts upon the stump, habitually accompany attacks upon his policy with regretful allusions to the departed Lincoln, who is represented as having occupied a position exactly opposite to that held by his successor. Mr. Speaker Colfax, in Indians, and Mr. ex-Postmaster-General Dennison, in Ohio, have resorted to this artifice within the last few days. Their aim is apparent. It is to use the dead to damage the living. And to accomplish this, Mr. Lincoln is described as an adherent of a policy with which the Congress that now is would have been satisfied. "Had Mr. Lincoln hved, there would have been no trouble about the South," is the burden of the radical song. "With Mr. Lincoln in power, Congress would have pursued its course unobstructed," is the plain import of all these radical references to the martyr President.

To call this disingenuousness is scarcely to do it justice. It is pure, unadulterated dishonesty. Mr. Lincoln may not have had all of Mr. Johnson's robust pugnacity, but he had the same purposes, relied upon the same means, and in his lifetime encountered the same species of nostility. In its essence, the policy of the living President is the policy of his predecessor. The principles to which Johnson inflexibly adheres are the principles to which Lincoln was openly and unequivocally committed. Every measure that has been adopted by the President we now have is a part of the legacy he inherited on his advent to power. For all that he has done he has a justification in the avowed plans and opinions of him to whom the radicals now render

a hypocritical homage. There is not one of the views insisted upon by the radicals which can boast of the sanction o Mr. Lincoln's name. Their dislike to his renomination, as expressed by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, is proof sufficient that they had measured the man, and found nim too lofty for their standard. His generous nature spurned the He had put notion of vindictive punishment. his foot down upon all schemes of confiscation, distranchisement, and disunion. He never forgot that the war was waged to restore the Union, and that being accompaished, he had no thought of probation, or penalties, or conditions, save the single condition of acquiescence in the known results of the conflict. Resentments, or exclusions, or stipulations were, in his judg-ment, impolitic, as well as degrading to the victorious power. His great anxiety was to restore unity to the nation with the least possi-ble delay, and to achieve this he was willing to receive back the South with open arms and the warmth or a magnanimous heart. Judging from what is known of his intentions, from his words and acts, Mr. Lincoln, had ne lived, would have been even less exacting than Mr. Johnson; he would have invited the South to resume its constitutional functions in every respect; and he would have insisted upon its right to imme diate representation in Congress. We say this not hypothetically or as a matter of guess-work, but in full view of Mr. Lincoln's plans, as from time to time proclaimed by himself. Of this, therefore, we are confident that had he lived would have been identical with that for which President Johnson contends, and the radical abuse now heaped upon another would

have tallen upon his head. Both Messrs. Coltax and Dennison, then, pre sume upon the forgetfulness of the public when they venture to compliment Mr. Lincoln at the expense of Mr. Johnson. The country remem bers that conspicuous radicals complained of Mr. Lincoln ere he was murdered, as too friendly to the South to please their taste; and it remembers, also, that divers reverends, holding high places in the radical church, blasphemously ascribed the murder to the Providential appreciation of the want of a sterner man to punish the Southern people. Mr Lincoln and not a spark of radicalism in his composition. He was, as President Johnson is, a sound, conservative, constitutional champion Union, and was detested by the radicals in con-

Mr. Colfax, we believe, was one of Mr. Lincoln's friends. He has, however, a dubious method of showing his triendship. To place the dead in a false light before the world—to use the memory of the dead as a means of assailing one who took up the task and adopted the policy of the dead—is surely not the part of triendship, nor of generosity or justice. The true way of honoring Mr. Lincoln would seem to be to aid in consummating the work which he left unfinished in the spirit in which he began it. And there is no more efficient way of doing this than by helping President Johnson, and putting down the radicals.

#### The Philadelphia Convention. From the World.

By the voluntary good sense of Mr. Wood and the reluctant amenability to persuasion of Mr. Vallandigham, the Convention is reheved of every personal element of disturbance, and will be able to conduct its proceedings with the dignity, harmony, and decorum which beat a great national conference. The utmost good feeling prevails both among the delegates and the interested multitudes who visit Philadelphia as spectators, and especially between the long severed citizens of the North and the South.

But on the first day little was expected. The Convention met; chose for temporary chairman General Dix, who made a very apt and patriotic speech; appointed the necessary committees on credentials, organization, and resolutions; and then adjourned, on motion of Hon. Montgomery

Where the renewal of intercourse and the cultivation of amicable feelings form so essential a part of the motives for which the Convention essembles, haste would do more to obstruct than to expedite its objects. There is an old German play in which a certain kind of sentimentalism burlesqued by introducing two characters, perfect strangers to each other, who rush at once into each other's arms and cry, 'Let us swear an eternal friendship!" The renewal of a friendship which shall be eternal, between the North and the South, is desirable; but as a solid triendship must rest on mutual acquaintance and appreciation, it cannot be of quite so sudden

The business of the Convention is proceeding with the ordinary celerity of such a body, and we trust that no effort will be made to push it. The eyes of the whole country are fixed upon body, and it ought not to adjourn until ample time has been adorded for a full expression of their sentiments by all the leading Southern members. The South has been so per-istently calumniated and vilified since the close of the war, and so unwarrantably pre-vented from exhibiting its views in Congress, that the country ought to be afforded an opportunity of seeing what manner of men leading Southern citizens are. Twenty or speeches like the admirable one of ernor Orr would confound and silence their radical calumniators.

#### The Convention.

From the Daily News. Certain delegates selected to represent Democratic constituencies at the Philadelphia Convention have determined not to arge their claim to seats, in the face of any opposition calculated to disturb the harmony of the assemblage. The motive is an honorable one, and, doubtless, the action of these gentlemen is to be commended; but it is much to be regretted that the Convention should be influenced at all by any such spirit of proscription as would even suggest the withdrawal of duly accredited delegates. If the parties withdrawing are, in their individual opinions, in antagonism with the sentiment of the great body of the Convention, they certainly could not control its proceedings; if, on the contrary, their views are those of the majority, the propriety of their presence and participation is still less to be disputed. not in view of existing issues that this sentiment of proscription is held; for it is founded upon the political anteceof individuals, in regard to questions that have ceased to be a subject of controversy in the political arena. In originating and organizing a movement contessedly for the pose of harmonizing all the elements that can be opposed to radicalism, it is a most injudicious policy to begin with ostracising any of the friends of that purpose. The men who in the North, five years ago, earnestly and conscientionally opposed the doctrine of armed coercion of the States have no intention to advocate that principle in the Convention. The questions to be debated there are entirely distinct from thos that were the subject of contention before the its progress. As justly might those be excluded from the conservative camp who were opposed to the Mexican war or to the campaign against the Florida Indians. These issues are all dead: but, so far as this campaign is concerned, they are not more thoroughly disposed of than the theories maintained by the

Federal arms in the late struggle. In all sincerity we invoke a liberal spirit to guide the organization of the conservative The gentlemen who have withdrawn from the Convention have demonstrated that they, at least, had no ambition in this movement beyond the desire to do it service, as best they might, whether as delegates or as simple servants of the cause. If, through their absence, any element of discord will be avoided, they will doubtless have attained their object. Then let us hope that the remaining delegates will coually ignore all personal considerations and will apply themselves, upon broad, liberal, and national principles, to the attainment of the object for which the Convention was called. And first, they must feel that the memories of the civil strife through which we have passed should find no expression beneath the roof of that wigwam dedicated to the cause of fraterna

The Convention is not a tribunal before which to discuss the wrongs, the enmittees, the antago nisma of the past; but an assemblage of the representatives of the people in council, gathered to give utterance to the popular will, misinterpreted and thwarted by a faction that has usurped the powers of national legislation. The voice of true patriotism will pronounce there no word designed to provoke recollections of the strife between the sections. The language of censure, even of criticism, upon the event of that unhappy war will not be heard while conservative influence controls the action of that body. And much less, in the presence of the representatives of the Southern people, will any doctrine be advanced humiliating to the South, offensive to Southern pride, or repugnant to the feelings of those who shared the fortunes of the

Confederacy. We are convinced that the Southern delegates will not be over-sensitive; that they will exhibit neither temper nor awkward susceptibility in debating questions that may reflect upon the events and results of the war; but still it is due to their position and to the interests of the Conservative cause to avoid dragging the history or the sentiments of the past into the deliberations of the Convention. Let the panegyrics upon "loyalty" and the anathemas upon "treason" dispensed with on this occasion. Let there be no recrimination, no provocation to the expression of sectional prejudices; that the Convention, having fulfilled its mission, may in its very record rebuke radicalism by proving to the Republic that the elements of concord and union still exist, and that a Congress of the true representatives of the people, North and South, can meet and deliberate harmoniously and with a purely national spirit.

-France possesses more than one hundred public libraries, open freely to all comers, with out distinction of person, rank, or country Austria and Prussia together have nearly 90; Bavaria, 17; Belgium, 14; and other European kingdoms have a fair share. Until the passing of Mr. Ewart's act, in 1850, for enabling town councils to establish public libraries and muse-ums, England had the unhappy pre-eminence of eing without a single strictly free public library. Paris now possesses seven perfectly tree public libraries, Vienna has three, and Berlin two.

-Recently, Mr. D. D. Home, after having been for some time announced to appear at the St. James Theatre, London, as "Mr. Oakley," in the Jealous Wife, and having withdrawn his name because the part was unsutted to him, appeared because the part was unsutted to him, appeared at the New Royalty Theatre, supported by a distinguished company of amateurs—Mr. Palgrave Simpson, the author of Broken Ties, etc., Captain Disney Roebuck, Mrs. Williams, etc. Mrs. Home assumed the character of "Henry de Neuville," in Piot and Passion. The house was thronged with a highly fashiouable audience, but the debutant "failed."

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION CITY EXEUTIVE COMMITTEE. TO THE VOTERS OF THE UNION PARKY OF THE UNION PARTY WILL HE IS THE SEVERAL WARDS OF THE UNION PARTY WILL HE IS THE SEVERAL WARDS OF THE UNION PARTY WHICH HE IS THE CHILDREN OF THE WHICH WARDS OF THE WARD AND THE WARD OF THE UNION PROBLEM OF THE UNION PARTY OF THE U to conduct the control of August (28th inst.), the citizens of each warn shall meet in their respective divisions between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. and

elect from each—
One Delegate to a City Convention for the nomination of City and County Officers
One Delegate to a Judicial Convention.
One Delegate to a Convention Convention.
Two Delegate to a Representative Convention.
Two Delegates to a Ward Convention in such districts as elect a Senator of surveyor, one delegate to a Senatorial and one Delegate to a Surveyor's Convention.

to a Senatorial and one Delegate to a Surveyor's Convention.

Two persons to a Watd Committee of Superintendence will also be chosen from each division.

The loyal citizens of Phi ade phia who have so nobly sustained the Government when assailed by Bebess in arms, and who are in tavor o, securing a permanent peace by proper sofequards for the future, are invited to take part in these pitmany elections.

The Union organization has carried the country successfully through a great war. It has crushed the most for indiable Rebeillon ever organized against the liberties of a free people. It has maintained the Union of States against the disintegrating alogue of State rights, supported by the leaders of the Lemocratic party. It has prevented the enemies of our country from accomplishing by unequal and disoval representation in the councils of the nation that which they at empted and failed to schleve in war. And whilst there can be no proper indemnity for the two hundred thousand noble it was laid down in decease of the Union in the past, it does demand that there shall be security against the recurrence of rebeilion in the future.

With such a tecord, to whom can the destines of the

that there shall be security against the recurrence rebellion in the future.

With such a record, to whom can the destinies of the Republic be more safely entrusted?

We, therefore, invite all citizens who unite with us in sentiment, who believe that treason is a crime, and will assix in making it odious at the ballot-box, to take part in our primary e.ec. lons. in order that we may have a satisfactory representation in our several conventions.

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B II 6t JAMES M CFADDEN, JR., Secretary.

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## PROPOSALS.

### PENSTLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to he Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres or Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board of Commissioners now offer this I and Scrip to the public. Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United Stares, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter tection of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third o which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General, For the Board of Commissioners HARRISDURG. July 11, 1866. 717 lm

DROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES. CHIEF QUARTERNASTER'S OFFICE,

CHIEF QUARTERNASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON. D. C., August 13, 1966.
Scaled Propo-a s are invited and will be received
at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY,
23d inst. for furnishing the United states with
ninety-one CAVALRY HORSES, at least twenty-These hores must be sound in all particulars, well brokes, in full flesh and good condition, from 15 to 16 hands high, from 5 to 9 years old, and well adapted

in every way to cavalry purposes. Horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to these specifications will be rejected. No mares will be received.

These horses must be delivered to Brevet Brigadier-General CHARLES H. TOMPRINS. Quartermaster at Lincoln Depot, in this city, on or before MONDAY, September 17. Septembe: 17.

Payment will be made upon the delivery and acceptance of the horses contracted for. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids, which will be submitted for the approval of the Quarter master-tieneral before the contract is accorded.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposats for Horses." Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington,

# ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

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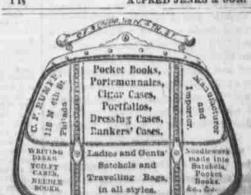
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